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ORACLE AMERICA, INC.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

ORACLE AMERICA, INC.

Plaintiff,

v.

GOOGLE INC.

Defendant.

Case No. CV 10-03561 WHA

**ORACLE AMERICA'S NOTICE OF
MOTION AND MOTION FOR
ADMINISTRATIVE RELIEF TO
DEEM FACTS ADMITTED BY
GOOGLE**

Dept.: Courtroom 8, 19th Floor
Judge: Honorable William H. Alsup

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT Oracle America, Inc. ("Oracle") will, and hereby does, respectfully move for administrative relief to deem the following facts admitted for purposes of trial:

1. Google has admitted that the 37 Java APIs meet the threshold for originality required by the Constitution.
2. Google has admitted that Android incorporates the same selection, arrangement and structure of API elements as Java 2 SE does for the 37 API packages at issue.
3. Google has admitted that the Java programming language is distinct from the Java APIs and class libraries.
4. Google has admitted that the only way to demonstrate compatibility with the Java specification is by meeting all of the requirements of Sun's Technology Compatibility Kit ("TCK") for a particular edition of Sun's Java.
5. Google has admitted: TCKs were only available from Sun, initially not available as open source, were provided solely at Sun's discretion, and included several restrictions, such as additional licensing terms and fees. In essence, although developers were free to develop a competing Java virtual machine, they could not openly obtain an important component needed to freely benefit from Sun's purported open-sourcing of Java.
6. Google has admitted: Although Sun offered to open source the TCK for Java SE, Sun included field of use ("FOU") restrictions that limited the circumstances under which Apache Harmony users could use the software that the Apache Software Foundation created. Sun refused the ASF's request for a TCK license without FOU restrictions.

This Motion is based on the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, and the entire record in this case.

Dated: April 10, 2011

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Plaintiff,

v.

GOOGLE INC.

Defendant.

Case No. CV 10-03561 WHA

**MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
ORACLE AMERICA'S MOTION
FOR ADMINISTRATIVE RELIEF
TO DEEM FACTS ADMITTED BY
GOOGLE**

Dept.: Courtroom 8, 19th Floor
Judge: Honorable William H. Alsup

I. INTRODUCTION

Based upon Google's concessions, Oracle moves for an order to deem the following admitted for purposes of trial:

1. Google has admitted that the 37 Java APIs meet the threshold for originality required by the Constitution.
2. Google has admitted that Android incorporates the same selection, arrangement and structure of API elements as Java 2 SE does for the 37 API packages at issue.
3. Google has admitted that the Java programming language is distinct from the Java APIs and class libraries.
4. Google has admitted that the only way to demonstrate compatibility with the Java specification is by meeting all of the requirements of Sun's Technology Compatibility Kit ("TCK") for a particular edition of Sun's Java.
5. Google has admitted: TCKs were only available from Sun, initially not available as open source, were provided solely at Sun's discretion, and included several restrictions, such as additional licensing terms and fees. In essence, although developers were free to develop a competing Java virtual machine, they could not openly obtain an important component needed to freely benefit from Sun's purported open-sourcing of Java.
6. Google has admitted: Although Sun offered to open source the TCK for Java SE, Sun included field of use ("FOU") restrictions that limited the circumstances under which Apache Harmony users could use the software that the Apache Software Foundation created. Sun refused the ASF's request for a TCK license without FOU restrictions.

As shown below, Google has conceded these points, clearly and unequivocally. Google should now be bound by those concessions for purposes of trial.

II. ARGUMENT

A. Google has admitted that the 37 Java APIs are original under the Constitution.

"Google has admitted that the 37 Java APIs meet the threshold for originality required by the Constitution." The Court should deem the underlined statement admitted. Google stated in its recent Reply Copyright Liability Trial Brief:

The [API] packages as a whole, however, are not completely lacking in originality. Thus, while reserving the right to present evidence that many aspects of the APIs are unoriginal, *Google does not dispute that the APIs as a whole meet the "extremely low" threshold for originality required by the Constitution.*

(ECF No. 823 at 9 (emphasis added).) Google's next sentence confirmed there is no dispute

1 about the originality of the APIs: “The jury therefore need not be asked to address whether the
2 APIs are original.” (*Id.*)

3 Holding Google to its concession now is appropriate. The parties have briefed copyright
4 issues extensively. Google made its concession deliberately. *See Leorna v. United States*, 105
5 F.3d 548, 551 n.2 (9th Cir. 1997) (holding statement in opening brief was binding admission);
6 *Am. Title Ins. Co. v. Lacelaw Corp.*, 861 F.2d 224, 227 (9th Cir. 1988) (adopting the holding of
7 the Tenth Circuit that statements contained in a party’s trial brief “may be considered admissions
8 of the party in the discretion of the district court”); *Barnett v. Cnty. of Contra Costa*, No. C-04-
9 4437-THE, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 8131, at *9-10 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 24, 2007) (holding party bound
10 to statements made in briefs). Moreover, because Google affirmatively stated that there was no
11 need to take the issue of originality to the jury, it cannot backtrack from that concession now and
12 claim it was only making a partial concession that does not dispose of this issue. The Court
13 should hold Google to its admission by deeming the issue of originality to have been conceded by
14 Google in Oracle’s favor.

15 **B. Google has admitted that Android incorporates the same selection,
16 arrangement, and structure of API elements as Java.**

17 “Google has admitted that Android incorporates the same selection, arrangement and
18 structure of API elements as Java 2 SE does for the 37 API packages at issue.” The Court should
19 deem the underlined statement admitted. Google’s counsel conceded this exact point at oral
20 argument when responding to the Court’s express request for an admission:

21 THE COURT: So, as I understand you, *you concede that, at least as to these 37
22 APIs, you do use the same structure, selection, and arrangement?*

23 MR. KWUN: *Yes, Your Honor.*

24 (3/28/12 Hr’g Tr. at 49:23-50:1 (emphasis added).) Again in open court, Google’s counsel
reiterated the same concession moments later:

25 MR. KWUN: So if you want to be able to use this language over which no copyright
26 claim is made, you have to, at a bare minimum, as a practical matter, and in many
27 instances as an absolute matter, you have to implement these APIs. And you have to
28 implement the same way because, otherwise, it would be like if I sold you a car that
reversed the accelerator and the brake pedal. That would have, obviously, disastrous
consequences and would make my car very unpopular. In order to have that

compatibility, *Google had to implement the API packages using the same selection, arrangement, and structure.*

(*Id.* at 50:14-24 (emphasis added).) The Court should deem these express concessions in open court admitted by Google. *See Ostad v. Oregon Health Scis. Univ.*, 327 F.3d 876, 881 (9th Cir. 2003) (by expressly conceding at oral argument that its liability was same as codefendant, appellant waived right to have its liability considered separately); *United States v. 0.95 Acres of Land*, 994 F.2d 696, 699 n.1 (9th Cir. 1993) (court held Forest Service to statement made at oral argument, conceding it would be estopped in future from asserting studies were adequate); *see also Beaty v. BET Holdings, Inc.*, 222 F.3d 607, 613-14 (9th Cir. 2000) (concession at oral argument binding in subsequent district court proceedings).

C. Google has admitted that the Java programming language is distinct from the Java APIs and class libraries.

“Google has admitted that the Java programming language is distinct from the Java APIs and class libraries.” The Court should deem the underlined statement admitted.

In its Amended Counterclaims, Google admitted and alleged that the Java programming language is distinct from the Java APIs and class libraries. Google stated in the first paragraph that the Java programming language is *distinct* from the Java runtime environment: “**While they are distinct elements**, the term ‘Java’ is commonly used to refer to the programming language, the runtime environment, as well as the platform.” (Google Amended Counterclaims ¶ 1, ECF No. 51 at 13 (emphasis added).) In the third paragraph, Google stated that that “Java runtime environment” includes the Java class libraries:

Upon information and belief, the Java platform comprises many different components, including utilities to assist with the development of source code written in the Java programming language, a Java compiler that converts Java programming language statements to Java bytecode, **a Java runtime environment consisting of** Java virtual machines written to operate on a number of different computer platforms and **a set of standard class libraries** that can be accessed and reused by Java platform applications to perform common software functions, such as writing to files or sorting data.

(*Id.* ¶ 3 at 14 (emphasis added).)

Google’s statements in its operative pleading are judicial admissions that are conclusively binding on Google. “Factual assertions in pleadings and pretrial orders, unless amended, are

1 considered judicial admissions conclusively binding on the party who made them.” *Am. Title*,
 2 861 F.2d at 226; *see also Gradetech, Inc. v. Am. Emp’rs Grp.*, No. C 06-02991 WHA, 2006 U.S.
 3 Dist. LEXIS 47047, at *9 (N.D. Cal. June 29, 2006) (holding fact asserted in another complaint
 4 was judicial admission).

5 Google’s copyright expert confirmed that the language is different from the APIs and
 6 class libraries. He stated that “‘Java’ may refer to three *different* things: the Java programming
 7 language, the Java Application Programming Interfaces (APIs), or software source code that
 8 references and implements the APIs.” (Astrachan Opening Expert Report, ECF No. 262-1, at ¶ 7
 9 (emphasis added); *see also id.* at ¶ 54 (“[D]ifferent programming languages can be used to
 10 implement a particular API. In the case of Android, both the Java programming language and the
 11 C programming language were used to create code to implement the APIs at issue.”).)

12 The Court should hold these concessions against Google.

13 **D. Google has admitted that the only way to demonstrate compatibility with a**
 14 **Java specification is through a Sun TCK.**

15 “Google has admitted that the only way to demonstrate compatibility with the Java
 16 specification is by meeting all of the requirements of Sun’s Technology Compatibility Kit
 17 (“TCK”) for a particular edition of Sun’s Java.” The Court should deem the underlined statement
 18 admitted.

19 In its Amended Counterclaims, Google admitted and alleged this exact point:

20 The only way to demonstrate compatibility with the Java specification is by meeting
 21 all of the requirements of Sun’s Technology Compatibility Kit (“TCK”) for a
 22 particular edition of Sun’s Java.

23 (Google Amended Counterclaims ¶ 6, ECF No. 51 at 15.) Google’s statements in its operative
 24 pleading are judicial admissions that are conclusively binding on Google. *Am. Title*, 861 F.2d at
 25 226; *see also Gradetech*, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 47047, at *9.

26 **E. Google has admitted that TCKs were only available from Sun, and carried**
 27 **additional license terms and fees.**

28 The Court should deem the underlined statement admitted by Google:

TCKs were only available from Sun, initially not available as open source, were
provided solely at Sun’s discretion, and included several restrictions, such as
additional licensing terms and fees. In essence, although developers were free to

1 develop a competing Java virtual machine, they could not openly obtain an important
 2 component needed to freely benefit from Sun's purported open-sourcing of Java.

3 In its Amended Counterclaims, Google admitted and alleged this exact point:

4 Importantly, however, TCKs were only available from Sun, initially were not
 5 available as open source, were provided solely at Sun's discretion, and included
 6 several restrictions, such as additional licensing terms and fees. In essence, although
 7 developers were free to develop a competing Java virtual machine, they could not
 8 openly obtain an important component needed to freely benefit from Sun's purported
 9 open-sourcing of Java.

10 (Google Amended Counterclaims ¶ 6, ECF No. 51 at 15.) Google's statements in its operative
 11 pleading are judicial admissions that are conclusively binding on Google. *Am. Title*, 861 F.2d at
 12 226; *see also Gradetech*, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 47047, at *9.

13 **F. Google has admitted that Sun refused the Apache Software Foundation's**
 14 **request for a TCK license without field of use restrictions.**

15 The Court should deem the underlined statement admitted by Google:

16 Although Sun offered to open source the TCK for Java SE, Sun included field of use
 17 ("FOU") restrictions that limited the circumstances under which Apache Harmony
 18 users could use the software that the Apache Software Foundation created. Sun
 19 refused the ASF's request for a TCK license without FOU restrictions.

20 In its Amended Counterclaims, Google admitted and alleged this same point:

21 For example, in August of 2006, the Apache Software Foundation ("ASF"), a not-for-
 22 profit corporation that provides organizational, legal, and financial support for open
 23 source software projects, attempted to obtain a TCK from Sun to verify Apache
 24 Harmony's compatibility with Java. *Although Sun eventually offered to open source*
 25 *the TCK for Java SE, Sun included field of use ("FOU") restrictions that limited*
 26 *the circumstances under which Apache Harmony users could use the software that*
 27 *the ASF created, such as preventing the TCK from being executed on mobile*
 28 *devices. In April of 2007, the ASF wrote an open letter to Sun asking for either a*
 29 *TCK license without FOU restrictions*, or an explanation as to why Sun was
 30 "protect[ing] portions of Sun's commercial Java business at the expense of ASF's
 31 open software" and violating "Sun's public promise that any Sun-led specification
 32 [such as Java] would be fully implementable and distributable as open source/free
 33 software." *However, Sun continued to refuse the ASF's requests.*

34 (Google Amended Counterclaims ¶ 7, ECF No. 51 at 15-16 (emphasis added).) Google's
 35 statements in its operative pleading are judicial admissions that are conclusively binding on
 36 Google. *Am. Title*, 861 F.2d at 226; *see also Gradetech*, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 47047, at *9.

37 **III. CONCLUSION**

38 The Court should hold Google to its concessions and deem the above matters admitted.

1 Dated: April 10, 2012

MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP

2 By: /s/ Michael A. Jacobs

3 *Attorneys for Plaintiff*
4 ORACLE AMERICA, INC.
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